

# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WIS.

VOLUME X.]

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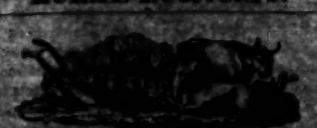
## AGENTS:

Col. R. M. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.  
Chas. W. Hart, N. C. Green, N. C.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DATE.	MOON'S PHASES.
1st January.	Full Moon.
2nd January.	Waxing Moon.
3rd January.	Full Moon.
4th January.	Waxing Moon.
5th January.	Full Moon.
6th January.	Waxing Moon.
7th January.	Full Moon.
8th January.	Waxing Moon.
9th January.	Full Moon.
10th January.	Waxing Moon.
11th January.	Full Moon.
12th January.	Waxing Moon.
13th January.	Full Moon.
14th January.	Waxing Moon.
15th January.	Full Moon.

## RURAL ECONOMY.



## INDUCEMENTS TO BE FARMERS.

Each trade has its own peculiarities, and its own peculiarities. In selecting an occupation, we should endeavor to choose that in which we can find the greatest amount of pleasure, and the least amount of pain. In the case of the farmer, the pleasure is in the cultivation of the soil, and the pain is in the labor of the field. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts.

It is not pretended, however, that the cultivation of the soil is free from care; but it is a good remark that real pleasure is generally obtained in the midst of care. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts.

The most vigorous, healthy and happy, are usually such as till the earth. In hope, and in labor, and in the sweat of the brow, they find their true home. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts.

days at home, and in the evening, to give him leisure, is always cheerful and contented. True, our farmers generally have done but little to improve the condition of their farms and live stock. Yet with their circumscribed views and injudicious management, they are in an infinitely better condition than any other class. My prudent management this will ever be the case. If with their ready-made farms, and their ready-made stock, they are at present, to be carried by all other professions, the independence is sought in farming would be all powerful, if our agriculture were conducted on scientific principles.

Mechanics and men of every other profession, look upon each other with a jealous and envious eye, but the Agriculturist feels and knows that all others are his fellows and helpers. If his neighbor succeeds, he is pleased and encouraged; for the time has not yet come, when all farm products could be sold in the market. Not so with the physician, lawyer, and mechanic, all of whom never succeed well. Each looks for his bread and apparel to come from public patronage, and where appeals are constantly made to the public, independence is never felt. Each knows if others of the same craft succeed well, it is not probable he can. This engenders untidy feelings, and hence but seldom do these makers, merchants, doctors, and all others, and the frequent study is to be in the public against others of the same occupation, and to their own favor. But the farmer delights to see his neighbor's corn, grass and stock thrive and grow, for he is well aware all will be needed and consumed. He rests happy under the cooling reflection, that the rest of the world may succeed well, and it will not impoverish him.

It is not pretended, however, that the cultivation of the soil is free from care; but it is a good remark that real pleasure is generally obtained in the midst of care. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts. The farmer is a man of leisure, and a man of labor. He is a man of leisure, because he has time to devote to his family, and to his friends. He is a man of labor, because he must work hard to support his family, and to pay his debts.

Another and not the least argument in favor of the farmer's occupation, is gathered from the fact that there are fewer inducements to vice on the farm than any where else. If we wish to find a community of sound morals, doubtless there is no class of our citizens that will compare, in this respect, with our industrious yeomanry. Tricks of vice are studied, and practiced by even the children of our towns, that are not so much as dreamed of in the country. The reason is not concealed, for most parents permit their children to run at large without restraint, and the maxim that "evil communication corrupts good manners," is too true to deny that bad examples are the corruptors and destroyers of our youth. But a small proportion of those brought up in town, are possessed of either constitutions or good manners. Light hearted, and facile-minded men that father be, who is satisfied to rear his family in the midst of the idleness and corruption of the city. With us a few of our youth, to labor in a disgrace and almost a crime, and when this is the case, immorality and dissipation are the inevitable results. If the young were taught that labor is an indispensable virtue, it would be sought and soon rewarded with health, good spirits, good habits, and wealth. The farm too, that is calculated to employ the man of science and afford him pleasure. The scientific farmer can see a beauty in each leaf, spear of grass and flower, that simply repays for all the difficulties he encounters.

Better, perhaps than all, the farmer gets a sure and full reward for all his labor. The same cannot be said of any other occupation.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

A trial took place not long ago, before the Criminal Court of Grenada. For some years past there had been residing in the village of Ujjar, a charitable individual, named Don Vincente de Bonavilla Sazar, whose whole fortune was devoted to improving the condition of the villagers and relieving the poor. To such an extent did Don Vincente carry his charity, that he denied himself almost the necessities of life, in order to succor the necessitous, and he has been known to take the cloak from his own back to cover that of a poor female who was without one. Suddenly, the peaceful inhabitants of this village were alarmed at accounts of murders committed in their neighborhood, and all attempts to discover their origin were vain. It was nearly known from the circumstances attending them, that they must have been committed by the same hand. Suddenly, however, the mystery was to be revealed. Two peasants, who had entered a recess to shelter themselves from the sun, and eat their mid-day meal, were startled by the firing of a gun, and running off, they saw the body of a murdered man, and the murderer standing over him rifling his pockets. They threw themselves upon the assassin, and having secured him, were in the greatest astonishment at seeing that it was the charitable Don Vincente. As the denial of the crime before them was impossible, he admitted that he was the author of all the murders which had been committed, and stated that his only motive was to obtain money—his own resources being exhausted—for the poor. In his defence before the Judge, he declared

that his first murder that of a wealthy priest, took place under the following circumstances:

In Don Vincente's village, two young persons were betrothed to each other, but a sudden calamity which occurred to the father of the female prevented his paying the promised portion with his daughter, and the marriage was on the point of being broken off. Don Vincente, hearing of the circumstances, resolved to raise the money, and applied to several of his acquaintances for a loan, but received a refusal from all. Shortly afterward he met the priest on his road, and asked him to lend him 500 pieces of gold; the priest, who knew him well, replied that he had 100 ounces in his portmanteau on the back of his mule, and that he was welcome to it all; but Don Vincente having afterward in his joy, told him for what purpose the money was intended, the priest laughed at him, and said he was mad, and that for such a purpose he should not have a single coin. Don Vincente, irritated at this, shot him dead; and having taken his gold, gave the wedding dowry, and distributed the rest in various acts of charity. Having committed this murder, he resolved to make the robbery of the rich the means of supplying the continual demands of his poor pensioners; and as this was only to be done by taking life, he committed murder after murder until he was detected. On hearing the sentence of death pronounced upon him by his judges, he exclaimed, "Oh, my God! who will now take care of my poor?"—*Colfax's Messenger.*

## From the Raleigh Star.

### ABSTRACTIONS.

We never heard of such abstract politicians as those of the Tory school. Doctor Dawson is a rank hater of slavery in the abstract and a lover of it in practice. Mr. Benton is a lover of humanity in the abstract and a hater of it in practice. John C. Calhoun is the lover of consistency in the abstract and a hater of it in practice. The Editor of the "Globe" is the lover of truth in the abstract and a hater of it in practice. And Mr. Van Buren is the lover of Democracy and economy in the abstract and a rank hater of all those things in practice. They deserve as much credit for their abstract notions concerning different public affairs without the practice of them as the Irishman did for his abstract courage when his heart was spunkily to the very core but when legs were as cowardly at the same time as to trot off with him whenever there was danger about.

Report says, that while a bill was before the late General Assembly, providing for the punishment of fornication, the notorious Doct. Gregory of Monroe county, who stepped in at the moment, and was informed by some one who he could be imposed upon, that the bill was one, the provisions of which required that Flour Barrels should contain 200 pounds, &c.

The Duco Foco Doctor representative, speaking in his feeble, and delivered, in substance, the following speech: "Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this bill, in its totality. Sir, nearly one half of my constituents make their living by what it proposes to change the course of. And indeed, sir, they are all more or less engaged in it. The Doctor of course took his seat, amidst a roar of laughter; but not without leaving a very unfavorable impression on the minds of the members, as it respected the morals of his constituents. We recollect the Doctor of old and can testify that what he said was true of himself but it would not be so, when applied to his constituents indiscriminately."—*Elizabethon Whig.*

## AN ARMY OF RATTLESNAKES.

There is a story in circulation, that the Seminoles are training Rattlesnakes to fall on the white settlements as an offset to the Bloodhounds. The New York Evening Star says: "The story is, that hearing of the intended importation of the blood hounds a council of the chiefs and warriors had been held in the Black Swamp, and that one of the chiefs, who is also a juggler or sort of prophet, named Mico humpty ti-ti-nuggy, had offered to catch and train five hundred of the largest rattlesnakes to be found in Florida, and employ them against the white settlements. The bite of this reptile is dreadful; it is instant death; and the rattlesnake of Florida is of enormous size, of ten from eight to ten feet in length; one was killed some years ago, with an hundred rattles."—*Sat. Evening Post.*

To the weary and heart-sick at sea, shipwrecked, tempest-torn, and nearly perished, when the watchful sailor at the mast-head at length cries "Land, Ho!" how exultingly leap the hearts of the poor sufferers! From the brink of perishing, they are suddenly transported to the sweet sight of their deliverance. Such are now the feelings of the Whigs, whilst from every quarter of the Union the cry of "Land, Ho!" is announced by the watchman of the press. The heart swells and expands in gratitude at the sight of that delightful land which they will safely reach in a few months, after many years of intense suffering from political shipwreck, desolating tempests, and a universally troubled sea.—*Memphis (Ten.) Enquirer.*

A down-easter advertisement for a wife in the following manner:

"Any gal what's got a cow, a good feather bed, with comfortable fixings, five hundred dollars in the bank, a good horse, and a good dog, and understands to tend children, can find a customer for life, by writing a small bill of fare, addressed to Q. Z. and stick it in a crack of Uncle Ebenezer's barn, back side, joinin' the hog pen."

## TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Nat. Register.

MARCH 16.

At the opening of business of the House yesterday, Mr. Tillinghast made an unsuccessful attempt to present certain joint resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island, on the subject of the Public Lands, with a view of referring them to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Reed obtained leave to make a Report of two bills from the Committee of Naval Affairs, which he had been prevented from making at the proper time by indisposition, one to regulate the pay and emoluments of Purser, and the other to regulate Navy rations, which were twice read and committed.

Mr. Jenifer then resumed, and brought to a close his Speech in relation to certain printing proposed by the New Jersey Election Committee. He was followed by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, (a member of the Committee of Elections) who vindicated the course of the majority, but he had not proceeded far, before he was stopped by the expiration of the morning hour.

The Sub Treasury bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole, and Mr. Cushing resumed his remarks, and continued his address till past three o'clock; when Mr. King obtained the floor. The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The Senate took up and discussed the bill to provide for the payment of damages sustained by individuals by wars with the Indian tribes since 1830; the bill for continuing the Cumberland Road, and the bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of Officers and Agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters—but no material vote was taken upon either of them.

MARCH 19.

Yesterday, Mr. Vroom, another member from New Jersey, was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. Tillinghast, from Rhode Island, succeeded in presenting the Resolutions from his State Legislature, which he offered on Tuesday, protesting against the bill at present before the Senate for ending the Public Lands to the several States respectively in which they are located, and which, the Resolutions state, the proceedings of the Senate indicate that the Administration of the Government approve of, and reiterating the opinion which had formerly been expressed by that body, in favor of Mr. Clay's bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands amongst the several States.

By general consent, these Resolutions were referred to the Committee of Public Lands, which has now before it Resolutions from some other States on the same subject. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, who had the floor, on the subject of printing certain documents in relation to the New Jersey election contest, continued his address, principally in reply to Mr. Jenifer, until the morning hour expired.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, then moved that the House again go into a Committee of the whole on the Sub Treasury bill; when Mr. King, of Georgia, addressed the Committee in opposition to the measure, which he denounced as an unconstitutional attempt on the part of the Administration to issue bills of credit. He quoted the message of Gen. Jackson proposing a Government Bank, and said this bill was intended to carry into effect that object. Mr. K. in conclusion, offered a substitute for the bill under consideration, entitled a bill authorizing a loan of Five Million of dollars.

The substitute being read, the Chair gave the floor to Mr. Bond, of Ohio; but Mr. Graves asking Mr. B. to allow him to put a question to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the request being granted, Mr. G. inquired of Mr. Jones whether he could inform the House what amount the Government had in deposit in the Bank of Missouri, and whether it does not exceed the whole amount of specie on hand by nearly \$100,000? By a report of that Bank in January last, Mr. G. said, the amount of the Government deposit was \$835,000, which exceeded the whole amount of the specie on hand \$80,000.

Mr. Jones replied, that by a statement which he had before him, it appears that the amount of the Government deposit in that Bank on the 17th of February last, was \$840,000.

Mr. Bond then proceeded to address the Committee on the general financial concerns of the Nation until past 4 o'clock, when, without concluding, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Underwood, that the Committee rise, on which there were 46 Yeas and 44 Nays. No question. The Committee rose and stated the fact to the House. A motion to adjourn was negatived; but after various other motions, one for adjournment was at length carried.

The Senate, after the presentation of some petitions, and a discussion on a private bill, spent the remainder of the day on Executive business.

MARCH 20.

On the opening of the business of the House yesterday, Mr. Parmenter presented for reference certain papers relating to the contested election in Massachusetts.

The unfinished business in relation to printing certain documents for the Committee on the New Jersey election was resumed, and Mr. Hand continued his remarks until the hour expired.

When the Speaker laid before the House communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secre-

tary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, which were referred.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House then again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Sub Treasury bill.

Mr. Bond had the floor from yesterday, and continued his address till past 3 o'clock, when he was followed by Mr. Vanderpost, in favor of the bill, who, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Cushing, complimented him on the temperate and gentlemanly manner of his argument. Mr. V. spoke till 5 o'clock, when Mr. Trumbull, of Connecticut, moved for the rising of the Committee, which motion prevailing, he will next take the floor. The House adjourned.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented and sundry Reports made. After which, the bill to provide for the payment of damages sustained by individuals by the Indian wars since 1830, was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then went into Executive business.

MARCH 21.

After the reading of the Journal yesterday, the question of the printing respecting the New Jersey election was resumed, and Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, spoke in defence of the majority, and in reply to Mr. Jenifer. When he concluded, Mr. Waterman, of Tennessee, moved the previous question. Mr. Botta remonstrated and claimed a right of reply, and, after some remarks from other members, Mr. B. took the floor, and entered on a review of the course of the majority, in which he said that he would show that not a step had been taken by them that had not been marked with outrage.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rules, and go into Committee on the Sub Treasury bill; but Mr. Russell, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, insisted on a compliance with the resolution heretofore entered into, of devoting Friday and Saturday to private bills. Mr. Jones called for the yeas and nays on the question, which were—Yeas 103—Nays 72. Not two-thirds.

The Speaker laid before the House, a Report from the Secretary of War, in obedience to a resolution of the House, proposing a plan for the better organization of the Militia.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of bills of a private nature.

MARCH 23.

At the opening of the business of the House on Saturday, Mr. Weller offered a Resolution proposing the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report whether any officer of the House has, during the present session, furnished Stationery to any person not entitled to it by law (referring, it appeared by the explanation made in debate, to literary writers and reporters) and the probable value thereof. The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of admitting the resolution.

Mr. Botta having the floor on the question of Printing certain documents in relation to the New Jersey election, consumed the remainder of the morning hour, without closing his speech.

The Speaker then announced the private orders of the day; but Mr. Jones urged the House to go into a consideration of the Sub Treasury bill. This by a vote of less than two-thirds, it refused to do.

The remainder of the day was occupied by bills of a private nature, a considerable number of which were acted upon and passed.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Benton presented a paper from the Treasury Department, which he moved the printing of, showing that the British Mint, in three years, had coined sixty millions pounds sterling, in gold and silver, exhibiting an aggregate of 3000 millions in little more than 30 years, and that there must therefore be much more specie in circulation than was generally supposed.

Mr. Webster said, he could not object to printing the paper offered; but the gentleman would fail in his object, if he meant to show the amount of specie in circulation, because it did not show how much of it had been used in the arts.

Mr. Webster submitted a Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, what proportion of Treasury notes issued under the act of October, 1837, and subsequent acts, has been paid to public creditors in discharge of claims, and what proportion for borrowing money from banks or individuals, with a statement of the rates of interest borne by the notes of the several issues; and whether the notes bearing interest have been deposited in for the purpose of raising a credit to be drawn against by the Treasury Department; and if any such deposits have been made, to state the dates and amounts thereof, and the dates and sums of the drafts made thereon.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, objecting to the present consideration of the motion, it lies over till to-morrow.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

MARCH 23.

To-day being the alternate Monday fixed for the reception of Resolutions, Mr. Clifford moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a proposition to receive petitions, commencing where the House left off last Monday. The motion was lost.

Mr. Jones, after some remarks, moved to have the Sub Treasury bill taken up, but he could not obtain a vote of two-thirds for it.

Mr. Adams offered two Resolutions which were adopted—one called on the Secretary of the Navy to report a statement of all the

sums of money belonging to the Navy Pension Fund which have at any time been invested in the Stocks of the several States, stating the authority by which the investments were made, and the dates of them, the rates at which the stock was taken, and the dates and rates at which they have been sold; the other Resolution called on the President for the Correspondence between the Department of State and the Diplomatic functionaries of the U. States at Sweden, Denmark and Prussia, and with those Governments, or either of them, relating to the surrender to this Government, of persons charged with piracy and murder on board the U. States schooner Flatfish in the year 1817. Also the Correspondence relating to the demand of the Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain for the surrender of a mutineer in the British armed ship *Levy*, in 1819; and any opinion of the Attorney General of the U. States with regard to the right of the Executive of the U. States, or any of the Executive of the separate States, to deliver up, at the demand of any Foreign Government, persons charged with crimes committed without the jurisdiction of the U. States.

Mr. Adams also offered a Resolution stating that the practice, first openly avowed to the present session of Congress, of sending off, involves, on the part of members resorting to it, the violation of the Constitution of the U. States, of an express rule of this House, and of the duties of both parties to their immediate constituents, to this House, and to their Country. Mr. A. was proceeding to make some remarks on the subject, which being objected to, he said, he did not mean to enter into a debate, but he thought the matter of great importance, and he did not suppose that any member would object to it. Mr. Turley objected, and the motion lies over.

Mr. Marvin, of New York, asked leave to introduce the Harrier bill. Mr. Pettkin objected, and called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Stanly moved to lay the question of granting leave on the table, and the yeas and nays being called on it, there were 90 yeas, and 79 nays, so leave was refused. The remainder of the day was occupied by the reception and disposition of Resolutions.

The Senate, after the presentation of a number of petitions, and hearing a report or two on cases of a private nature, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and the doors remained closed for the remainder of the day.

From the Richmond Whig.

## GEN. HARRISON'S CHEVROT SPEECH.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a pamphlet copy of this speech—a garbled extract from which has been going the rounds of the Tory press. We copy every thing in it relating to Abolition, and bid the Tories to make the most of it. If we are not greatly deceived, they will find that its views and sentiments are such as will command the approbation of a vast majority of the Southern People. Certainly no man north of Mason & Dixon's line, and not many this side, are sounder on the delicate subject of Abolition, as proven by this speech, than General Harrison.

We would beg the public to bear in mind that this speech contains the passage at which the Tories especially carp, and upon which they rely to make good their charge of Abolitionism against General Harrison. It was in this speech, that he threw out the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson, that the surplus revenue be appropriated to the purchase (with the consent of the owner), and colonization of the slaves. A suggestion, dictated by benevolent motives, under the guidance and control, however, of a just regard for the rights of property. General Harrison never did, as has Mr. McDowell, claim that the slaveowner had no property in his slave, which the State could not at pleasure forfeit; and he never did urge emancipation without compensation to the owner, as did the Quabertorial candidate of the Van Buren party. In every thing he ever said or did, he recognized to the fullest extent, the right of property, and never did propose a measure which did not contemplate just and ample compensation. As a citizen of a Free State, he was willing to surrender his portion of the surplus revenue, to purchase our slaves and colonize them, if we were willing to sell them. We do not humanly, humanity to give to such a proposition a construction justly exceptionable to Southern feelings or adverse to Southern interests.

But exceptionable as this suggestion is, even when detached and garbled as it has been, when considered in connection with the context from which it is torn, it gives its author the strongest hold upon the support and confidence of the Southern people. The entire portion of the speech relating to abolition, breathes the most ardent and devoted attachment to the rights and institutions of the South. It is declared, emphatically, that the whole subject of slavery belongs, under the Constitution, exclusively to the people of the Slaveholding States. But this is not all: Genl Harrison travels and



of his way to say that "the Union of  
States in the Southern States has  
no action in the principles of the Con-  
stitution." Could any man go further? Could  
any Southern man make more? Has any  
Southern man gone further? We challenge  
the whole Free party to add an individual  
to them. Is either South or North, who  
has taken such strong and decided ground  
in favor of the South. Has their chief and  
aid, Mr. Van Buren, who supported the  
Missouri restrictions and free negro in-  
fringe! Has James McDowell, their can-  
didate for the office of Governor of Virginia,  
who urged the annexation of slaves with-  
out compensation to the owners? Has the  
"alliance" Tappan, who wished the negroes  
in cutting the throats of the whites  
in South America, and who threatened to dis-  
seminate his own if he should go to the assist-  
ance of his countrymen? Has Thomas  
Wentworth, who is financial strain in '32,  
called for instant abolition? If none of these,  
their chiefs and leaders, have taken the no-  
ble stand of General Harrison, where is the  
man? Let him be produced.

But Genl Harrison's sentiments in his  
Christian speech, satisfactory and conclusive  
as they are, constitute only a small portion  
of the evidence to establish his devotion to  
the constitutional rights of the Southern peo-  
ple. His whole life is confirmation of his  
cordiality to that great question. His opus-  
culum in the Missouri controversy, when he  
sustained himself to sustain Southern insti-  
tutions and the rights of the States—his  
strong Republican letter in 1822—and his  
valuable speech at Vincennes in 1835—all de-  
fine his position, as a true, steadfast and fear-  
less friend of the South.

We are perfectly willing that the Presi-  
dential contest should be decided by Genl  
Harrison's and Mr. Van Buren's views on  
the subject of abolition. The first has ever  
been with us as a constitutional ground-  
line, the last always against us, until it became  
his interest to angle for Southern votes, and  
then, and not till then, he found that Aboli-  
tion was impracticable, not unconstitutional.  
Harrison's Own General Harrison's Speech at Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio, July 2d, 1823.

"There is, however, a subject now be-  
coming to agitate them (the Southern  
States) in relation to which, if their solemn  
has any foundation, the relative situation in  
which they may stand to some of the States,  
will be the very reverse to what it now is.  
I allude to a supposed disposition in some  
individuals in the non-slave holding States  
to interfere with the slave population of the  
other States, for the purpose of forcing their  
annexation. I do not call your attention to  
this subject, fellow citizens, from the ap-  
prehension that there is a man amongst you  
who will lend his aid to a project so pre-  
judicial to mankind; and still less that there  
is a State in the Union which could be  
brought to give it countenance. But such  
are the feelings of our Southern brethren  
upon this subject—such their views, and  
their just views, of the evils which an in-  
terference of this kind would bring upon  
them, that long before it would reach the  
point of receiving the sanction of a State,  
the evil of the attempt would be commensu-  
rated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolu-  
tion of the Union. If there is any princi-  
ple of the Constitution of the United States  
less disputable than any other, it is, that the  
slave population is under the exclusive con-  
trol of the States which possess them. If  
there is any measure likely to rivet the  
chains, and blast the prospects of the ne-  
groes for emancipation, it is the interference  
of unauthorized persons. Can any one who  
is acquainted with the operations of the hu-  
man mind doubt this? We have seen how  
restless our Southern brethren have been  
from a supposed violation of their political  
rights. What must be the consequence of  
an acknowledged violation of these rights,  
(for every man of sense must admit it to be  
so,) combined with an insulting interference  
with their domestic concerns?

"Should I be accused of want of feeling  
for the slaves, by these remarks? A further  
examination will elucidate the matter. I  
take it for granted that no one will say, that  
either the Government of the United States,  
or those of the non-slave holding States, can  
interfere in any way with the right of pro-  
perty in the slaves. Upon whom, then, are  
the efforts of the misguided and pretended  
friends of the slaves to operate? It must  
be either on the governments of the slave-  
holding States, the individuals who hold  
them, or upon the slaves themselves. And  
what are to be the arguments, what the  
means by which they are to influence the  
two first of these? Is there a man vain  
enough to go to the land of Madison, of Ma-  
con, and of Crawford, and tell them that  
they either do not understand the principles  
of the moral and political rights of man; or  
that, understanding, they disregard them?  
Can they address an argument to the intel-  
lect or fears of the enlightened population  
of the slave States, that has not occurred to  
thousands of thousands and a thousand times?  
To whom, then, are they to address them-  
selves, but to the slaves? And what can be  
said to them, that will not lead to an in-  
ordinate slaughter of every age and sex,  
and ultimately to their own destruction?—  
Should there be an inordinate deed, who has  
imagined, with approbation, such a cata-  
strophe to his fellow-citizens as I have de-  
scribed, for him look to the result to those  
whom he would produce it. Particular  
instances of the country may be laid  
open, all the crimes that infested mar-  
kets, under the influence of all the black passions  
of the human mind, may be perpetu-  
ated in a moment; the tide of the ocean,  
however, will not more certainly change,  
than that the flood of horrors will be arrest-  
ed, and turned upon those who may get it  
in motion.

"I will not stop to inquire into the mo-

tives of those who are engaged in this fatal  
and unconstitutional project. There may  
be some who have embarked in it without  
properly considering its consequences, and  
who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous  
principles. But, if such there are, I am very  
certain that, should they continue their  
present course, their fellow citizens will, ere  
long, "curse the virtues which have misled  
their conductors."

"Should I be asked if there is no way by  
which the General Government can aid the  
cause of emancipation; I answer, that it has  
long been an object near my heart to see  
the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated  
to that object. With the sanction of the  
States holding the slaves, there appears to  
me to be no constitutional objection to its  
being thus applied; embracing not only the  
colonization of those that may be otherwise  
freed, but the purchase of the freedom of  
others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan  
formed upon that basis, we might look for-  
ward to a day, not very distant, when a  
North American man would not look down  
upon a slave. To those who have rejected  
the plan of colonization, I would ask, if they  
have well weighed the consequences of  
emancipation without it? How long would  
the emancipated negroes remain satisfied  
with that? Would any of the Southern  
States (the negroes armed and organized)  
be able to resist their claims to a participa-  
tion in all their political rights? Would it  
even stop there? Would they not claim  
admittance to all the social rights and priv-  
ileges of a community in which in some in-  
stances, they would compose the majority?  
Let those who take pleasure in the contempla-  
tion of such scenes as must inevitably  
follow, finish out the picture.

"If I am correct in the principles here  
advanced, I support my assertion, that the  
discussion on the subject of emancipation in  
the non-slave holding States, is equally in-  
jurious to the slaves and their masters, and  
that it has no sanction in the principles of  
the Constitution. I must not be understood  
to say, that there is any thing in that in-  
strument which prohibits such discussion. I  
know there is not. But the man who be-  
lieves that the claims which his fellow-citizens  
have upon him, are satisfied by adhering  
to the letter of the political contract that  
connects them, must have a very imperfect  
knowledge of the principles upon which our  
glorious Union was formed, and by which  
alone it can be maintained. I mean those  
feelings of regard and affection which were  
manifested in the first dawn of the Revolu-  
tion, which induced every American to think  
that an injury inflicted upon his fellow-cit-  
izen, however distant his location, was an  
injury to himself; which made us, in effect,  
one people, before we had any paper con-  
tract; which induced the venerable Shelby  
in the second war for independence, to leave  
the comforts which his age required, to en-  
counter the dangers and privations incident  
to a wilderness war; which drew from the  
same quarter the innumerable battalions of  
volunteers which preceded and followed him;  
and from the banks of the distant Appomac-  
took, that band of youthful heroes, which  
was immortalized the appellation by which  
it was distinguished. Those worthy sons  
of immortal sires did not stop to enquire  
into the alleged injustice and immorality of  
the Indian war. It was sufficient for  
them to learn their fellow-citizens were in  
danger, that the tomahawk and scalping  
knives were suspended over the heads of the  
women and children of Ohio, to induce them  
to abandon the ease, and, in many instances,  
the luxury and splendor by which, from in-  
fancy, they had been surrounded, to en-  
counter the fatigues and dangers of war, amidst  
the horrors of a Canadian winter."

From the Raleigh Register.

JUDGE SAUNDERS' AFFAIR.

Nothing is more common than for men  
to resent imputations against themselves,  
which they are in the constant habit of  
applying to others. For instance, Judge  
Saunders denounces, in no measured terms,  
those Presses which have charged him  
with doing "an Abolition deed;" whilst, in  
the same letter, he more than insinuates a  
charge of Abolition against Gen. Harrison,  
who has uniformly shown himself a devoted  
friend of the South. There is an of-  
fensiveness, a recklessness, about this whole  
matter of Abolition, on the part of the sup-  
porters of the Administration, which, though  
it excites no surprise, deserves to be thor-  
oughly exposed. What are the facts con-  
nected with the allegations against Gen.  
Saunders, on this Abolition question?—  
Simply these.

At the last session of our Legislature,  
Mr. James Morehead, the Senator from  
Guilford, offered to present a Petition from  
his immediate constituents, on the subject  
of abolishing Slavery. But no sooner was  
the object of the honorable member under-  
stood, notwithstanding the acknowledged  
right of State Legislatures to entertain such  
propositions, than Mr. Edwards, of War-  
ren, Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, and other  
Van Buren Senators, were so horrified at  
the monotony of the thing, and made such  
a-do about it, that Mr. Morehead with-  
drew the offensive paper, without present-  
ing it. Immediately, the war cry was  
raised. Mr. Morehead was denounced as  
an Abolitionist, his motives and acts were  
perverted, and his political friends were all,  
more or less, implicated in his indiscreet  
conduct. Not only so, but so contamina-  
ted was the deed considered in its effects  
and consequences, that the moment Mr.  
John Morehead was nominated by the  
Whigs as their candidate for Governor, he  
was openly charged, and held responsible  
for the act of his brother.

It was next discovered that Mr. Augus-  
tine H. Shepard, the Representative from  
the Guilford District, whilst in Congress,  
had presented an Anti-slavery Memorial.  
This was deemed so damning a sin, that  
it was urged with great effect against that  
gentleman, at the last election, and materi-  
ally contributed, it is said, to his defeat.  
So that as it may, it is certain that his pre-  
sentation of such a Petition, together with  
Mr. James Morehead's attempt to do so, was  
vehemently urged as proof not only that  
they were unsound on the subject of slavery,  
but that Mr. John Morehead, and the whole  
county of Guilford were equally tainted.—  
A writer in the "Standard," high in the

confidence of his party, even went so far as  
to prove, *logically*, that the presentation of  
an Anti-slavery Petition was to do "an Aboli-  
tion deed;" consequently, that all who  
did such a thing, were Abolitionists!—  
Just at this moment, the discovery was  
made, that Judge Saunders, the Van Buren  
candidate for Governor in this State, had not  
only once, but twice, whilst a member of  
Congress, presented Petitions for the Aboli-  
tion of Slavery, and had therefore, accord-  
ing to their own test, done "an Abolition  
deed." The thing was so apparent, that ex-  
planation or evasion was deemed impossible,  
and even the Judge's warmest friends ad-  
mitted he was "FAIRLY CAUGHT."

Under these circumstances, the Judge  
"could like a very drab," that any body  
should have the recklessness to accuse him  
of doing an Abolition deed. We admit,  
that if ever any candidate for office had reason  
to exclaim—"Save me from my friends,  
and I will take care of my enemies!"—Judge  
Saunders is the man; and we have been dis-  
posed to pass lightly over this act of his po-  
litical life, on the ground, that he had been  
betrayed into the dilemma by the indiscreet  
action of his friends. But when we see him,  
as we do in his late Appeal, not only at-  
tempting to justify his conduct, in the par-  
ticular case alluded to, but making it a pre-  
text for charging Abolition on Gen. Harrison,  
we consider him as no longer entitled to the  
benefit of clergy. Old Tippecanoe can  
safely challenge a comparison with Judge  
Saunders, or any body else, as to his unwar-  
ring fidelity towards the South. As rank  
an Abolitionist, as it may suit Judge Sau-  
nders and his party to style him, one thing is  
certain, he never presented to Congress an  
Abolition Petition? He may be denounced  
as an enemy to the South—but his con-  
duct has never been referred to by Aboli-  
tionists, on the floor of Congress, to justify  
them in interfering with our domestic insti-  
tutions? He may be represented, for polit-  
ical effect, as a member of an Abolition So-  
ciety, and as desirous of applying the Sur-  
plus Revenue for the purpose of colonizing  
Slaves—but his acts are not seized upon by  
Garrison and his crew, to rebuke, by con-  
trast, those members from the free States,  
who, friendly to the South, refuse to present  
Abolition Petitions? Do these remarks ap-  
ply to Judge Saunders? We beg the serious  
attention of the reader to the following  
extract from the "Emancipator," of the 1st  
inst., and he will there see what deduc-  
tions are drawn from Judge Saunders' con-  
duct, as hazardous as it may suit his purpose  
to represent it. We think proper to give  
the entire article, lest we should be accused  
of garbling it.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina and the right of petition.

New York, Feb. 28, 1840.

Dear Sir:—I notice that among the gen-  
tlemen in our present House of Representa-  
tives who have taken a conspicuous part in  
the opposition to the Right of Petition, few  
have made themselves more conspicuous than  
Messrs. Stansly and Byrnes, from North  
Carolina. Insinuating that every man who  
votes against a gag is an Abolitionist, and  
that every man who presents an Abolition  
Petition in the South, violates the Consti-  
tution, and is about dissolving the Union,  
they seem to be utterly unconscious of the  
fact, that their own beloved Carolina has  
abolitionists within her borders, and has had  
Petitions not simply for the Abolition of  
Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the  
Territories, but for the "Abolition of Slave-  
ry in the United States," and for the "Pro-  
hibition of the slave trade, or Internal Traf-  
fic between the States under any pretence  
whatever?"

I submit to these gentlemen, who have  
vied with each other in their efforts to prove  
Northern gentlemen who protest against  
the abominations and evils of Slavery, ven-  
timists and fanatics, disunionists and violators  
of the Constitution, that North Carolinians  
themselves have set the example, and  
have within the last fifteen years peti-  
tioned Congress to do as much or more  
than any Northern abolitionist now peti-  
tioned Congress to do; that those Petitions  
were not then rejected by her own or other  
Representatives, but were promptly pre-  
sented respectfully received, and duly re-  
ferred to appropriate Committees for con-  
sideration. I submit the following extracts  
from the Journals of Congress, and the Peti-  
tions now on file amongst the "automated  
philanthropy of the nation."

House Journal, Dec. 13, 1824, 2d Ses.  
18th Congress.

"Mr. Saunders, (a Representative from  
North Carolina,) presented a memorial of  
the Manumission Society, for promoting the  
gradual abolition of Slavery, praying that  
measures may be adopted for the grad-  
ual abolition of Slavery within the United  
States, which memorial was referred to the  
Committee upon the subject of the suppression  
of the African Slave Trade."

Extract from the Petition itself.

"At this day it is given up by most men  
of common understanding, that Slavery is  
wrong in principle; that it is wrong in prac-  
tice; yet notwithstanding this is known and  
felt by many, as our laws (which are said  
to be founded on our free institutions of  
government) tolerate it, we still, as a nation,  
and as individuals, persist. "We keep up  
a practice contrary to the principles of hu-  
manity, to the principles of our free insti-  
tutions, and contrary to the principles of  
the Christian Religion, and sound policy,  
and which will fix an indelible stain upon  
the character of the nation if persisted in."

"We hope your honorable body will  
not pass lightly over this national evil,  
which we consider the sin or enormity, and  
ought to be abolished among us, even  
if they could not be sent off; but we wish  
to promote emigration to Hayti, as it will  
preclude any further apprehensions among  
us, after they are liberated."

Again—Extract from the House Jour-  
nal, page 187, Jan. 22, 1827, 2d Ses.  
18th Congress.

"Mr. Saunders presented a petition of  
the Board of Managers of the Manumission  
Society of North Carolina, praying that the  
INTERNAL TRAFFIC IN SLAVES  
MAY BE PROHIBITED BY LAW, and  
that provision may be made for the removal  
of those who may be emancipated to places

without the United States. The Petition  
was referred to the Committee of Ways  
and Means."

Extract from this Petition.

"And as we view with deep regret  
the prevailing spirit of oppression, which  
abounds in our land, the practice of Slavery,  
which is held up, in some of the States,  
and the rapid increase of the black popu-  
lation generally, in the Slave States, we feel  
depressed with gloomy forebodings, and de-  
precate the probable consequences which  
may result, if the trade in human beings,  
and the practice of Slavery is permitted in  
these States; if this sin of oppression, if  
this great national evil is not counteracted  
by legislative enactments. Therefore the  
Society takes the liberty to solicit your at-  
tention to the several points mentioned in  
this memorial.

"That your honorable body may take  
the subject of Slavery as it exists in these  
States into serious consideration and pre-  
scribe some way, whereby they may direct  
themselves of the evils attendant on Slavery,  
and the internal slave trade, which is kept  
up among a number of the slave States."

"Although we are anxious that the  
States have retained certain rights, yet it is  
also true that Congress has a Constitu-  
tional power 'to provide for the common  
defence, and general welfare of the United  
States.' We therefore believe it ought to be  
a national concern. And as the welfare  
of the States is involved in it, we submit  
to your consideration the propriety of  
prohibiting the traffic in slaves from one  
State to another, under any pretence what-  
ever."

Such were the statements and prayers of  
the Petitioners; asking more than modern  
Abolition Petitions pretend to ask: not only  
that Congress should prohibit the Internal  
Traffic, but under that clause of the Con-  
stitution which authorizes providing for the  
general welfare, that Congress should adopt  
some plan to get rid of Slavery in the  
United States! And yet these petitions were,  
by an eminent constitutional Lawyer and  
Statesman of North Carolina, presented to  
the House, and on his motion duly referred  
to appropriate Committees!

This act of Romulus M. Saunders, a man  
who stands high in North Carolina, and  
who is since a Judge of the Superior Court  
of that State, remains as an everlasting re-  
buke to a Senator from a free State, who  
lately refused to present his petitions of  
his constituents; and furnishes an example  
worthy of the imitation of his successors.—  
He had no learned that the reception and  
reference of petitions was a violation of the  
Constitution, or a breach of any implied  
pledges between the States! Thanks to  
Judge Saunders. North Carolina herself  
furnishes a most triumphant vindication of  
the cause of Northern Abolitionists, and  
the Representatives who insist upon the  
right to present and refer their petitions!

How many other similar cases could  
be found I do not know, but I have little doubt,  
that in one way or another, nearly every  
slave State has committed itself in favor of  
the right of petition on the subject of Slave-  
ry, the evil and sin of the practice and prin-  
ciple, and the right of Congress to regulate  
and prohibit the Internal Traffic, as well as  
slavery itself in the District and Territories.  
And yet, at this late day, when Messrs. Con-  
t Johnson and Edward Stansly, for political  
and party purposes, set up a pretence against  
the constitutional right to receive and act  
upon similar petitions, there are men found  
who really seem to oppose them in earnest,  
and that Carolina should stand upon her  
reserved rights in this matter! Let such  
remember the North Carolina Manumission  
Society, its Petitions, and Judge Saunders'  
reception and presentation of them, and calm  
their fears."

After reading this extract, we should  
think that the conclusion arrived at by the  
Van Buren party in this State would be, that  
it is not good policy for them to be per-  
petually harping on Abolition! It is a poor  
compliment to the intelligence of the peo-  
ple, to say the least, to suppose that they  
can be made to believe that one man is an  
Abolitionist, because he has said or done  
certain things, and that another is entirely  
guiltless, who has done the same, or infini-  
tely more culpable acts. Such ermination  
and reexamination imparts a bitter tone to  
the political contest going on, and it would  
be wise to avoid it; but do the opponents of  
Mr. Morehead and Gen. Harrison suppose,  
that their friends, with such material to go  
on, will be silent witnesses of the effrontery,  
with which they slander some of the purest  
men of the day? If they do, they are most  
egregiously mistaken. If the war, however,  
is to be carried (literally) into Africa, we  
say, in the language of a backslid quotation  
from an eminent Poet—

"Lay on Mac Duff!"

From the Madisonian.

FROM ALABAMA.

Extract of a letter from Lowndes county, Ala-  
bama, dated March 18.

"I deem it all-important to the success  
of our cause in Alabama that the Madison-  
ian should be widely circulated.

"Enthusiastic meetings are now being  
held in almost every county in this State  
to appoint delegates to attend our Whig  
Convention in Tusculum in June next, to  
frame an electoral ticket in favor of Har-  
rison and Tyler. Mr. Hilliard, of Montgom-  
ery, Judge John B. Hunter, of Lowndes,  
and Geo. Enoch Parsons, of Monroe, all  
made eloquent and able speeches in Butler  
County last week. As a significant sign  
of the times, the grand jury of that county,  
composed of eighteen intelligent men, took  
a vote for President, and every one voted for  
Harrison. Van Buren will not get two  
hundred votes in that county."

FROM THE CHIEF (HON.) CLERK.

"THAT WORK I DECLINE."

Mr. Organ Editor:

Excuse—I see my name on the Van Buren  
Committee of Vigilance for Nottingham  
township, in the list published in the last  
Sentinel. I once did, but I don't now, be-  
long to the party who has taken the liber-  
ty to use my name, without my consent.—  
I am a poor man, and I am fully convinced  
that the measures advocated by Van Buren  
and his friends, strike at the root of the  
prosperity of the poor, and only benefit the  
office-holders. Our produce and labor are

reduced one-half, but the wages of office-  
holders are the same they were a year ago.  
They can buy three times the amount of  
produce, with the same money now, that  
they could twelve months ago; therefore, I  
conclude, that the lot of poor is their de-  
mocracy; instead of the interests of our be-  
loved country. My vote and vote of the  
next election will be for Old Tippecanoe,  
who told the poor soldiers when he was  
parting with them after the Indian war:  
"Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes,  
you will always find a plate and a bowl and  
fork at my table, and I assure you that you  
will never find any door shut and the string  
of the latch pulled in." This is the man  
for me; his heart is as big as a barn—he  
poor man will not suffer under his adminis-  
tration if elected.

Tell the Sentinel Editor to strike my  
name from the Nottingham list. I also re-  
ceived an appointment for collector for the  
Locustville Ward. That work I decline.

LEVI MALLERNEE.

Nottingham Township, March 3, 1840.

A countryman lately, with his great coat  
rolled up under his arm, on his way to the  
fishing landings, after breakfast had some  
curiosity to see the famous East Room of  
the President's House, and its mirror of  
barn door size, when ringing the bell a prin-  
ciple English waiter in attendance, came  
to the door, and seeing that only "one of  
the people" on foot, was there, slammed it  
in his face, after saying, "You had better  
come at seven o'clock; the President's rooms  
are not open for visitors till ten in the morn-  
ing"—whereupon, the Farmer turned on  
his heel, and significantly replied, "I'm  
thinking the President's House will be open  
before day on the 4th of March next, for  
every body; for Old Tip is a mighty early  
riser, and was never yet caught napping."

—Alex. Gas.

We learn from the Millersville Journal  
that the Eaton Factory, at Eatonville, Geo-  
gia, was destroyed by fire on the 12th ult.  
The fire commenced while the hands were  
at breakfast. How it originated, is un-  
known. The fire caught in the picking  
room, and is supposed to have been the ef-  
fect of accident. The shrieks of the wo-  
men and children, who they witnessed the  
destruction of the property from which they  
derived their daily subsistence, were dis-  
tressing in the extreme. The factory was  
in perfect operation. It employed about  
125 hands, and contributed largely to the  
furnishing of the surrounding country with  
sawmpan, shingles and shingles. The  
loss of the proprietors is to be considered  
as the more severe, because of the fact that  
the Factory had not, until recently, made  
more than was sufficient to clear expenses.  
There was no insurance, and the loss is es-  
timated at \$80,000.

Self-elevating Fire Ladder.—We were  
gratified, yesterday by the inspection of the  
model of a very ingenious and useful inven-  
tion, by Mr. John Haig, one of our con-  
prising and native young mechanics. It is  
a self-elevating fire-ladder, resting on a four  
wheeled car or truck, intended to elevate a  
hoist, running along its entire length (con-  
templated to be forty feet), and a fire man  
on its summit, in order to increase the play  
and command of water, and afford other  
facilities in operation at fires. When the  
car or truck is drawn forward, the ladder  
rises up to the given inclination or upright  
position, as the case may be, while it is cor-  
respondingly depressed by pushing the car  
or truck backwards. The machinery is  
enhanced in value as well as beauty, by its  
simplicity, and it requires but small force  
to work it. Among the advantages of this  
invention are the ease with which the di-  
rection of the ladder and hoist can be chang-  
ed to most danger at the point of exting-  
uish; and the opportunity it affords of rescue  
from a burning house, when other means  
of escape are cut off by the progress of the  
flames. We understand that the Board of  
Fire Masters have awarded it their high  
approval; and we trust that our City Coun-  
cil will be prompt to test the value of the  
invention, and reward the skill of the in-  
ventor.—Courier.

Disastrous.—We regret to state that on  
the 29th ult., a daughter of Mr. Kune, aged  
about 14 years, of Barrington, in this coun-  
ty, died from eating poisonous roots. Dur-  
ing the intermission of school hours, a num-  
ber of the scholars went into a neighboring  
wood to procure gentian and sweet Shilly  
roots to eat. Not being sufficiently ac-  
quainted with that kind of root, they mis-  
took cicuta or poison hemlock for it, of  
which they all ate freely. Near the close  
of the afternoon, the one mentioned above  
sickened and died in a short time. Soon  
after eight or ten more of both sexes were  
thrown into horrible convulsions; but we  
are happy to learn that strong hopes are  
entertained of the recovery of them all.—  
Penn Yan Democrat.

Valuable Improvement.—Wm. Field, of  
Pawtucket, Massachusetts, has invented a  
new mode of forming the twist of angers  
and bits, which is said to be destined to su-  
percede the old mode of twisting. The  
twist is made in dies under a trip-hammer,  
consequently each twist is exactly the same  
size, and of equal distance apart, which  
completely overcomes the difficulty hereto-  
fore complained of in angers and bits not  
clearing themselves properly.

A fire had about two years of age was  
killed in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon.  
He was assisting in dragging an engine to  
a fire, and fell—the engine passing over his  
head. Another boy fell at the same time,  
and the engine ran over him crushing both  
of his thighs.

Blacks.—It is said that these  
brutes do not succeed so well as was antic-  
ipated—that they find it difficult to teach  
them the difference between an Indian, a  
negro, or a white man. So they follow all  
trails indiscriminately.

The courts of South Carolina have decid-  
ed that an officer of the army of the United  
States, being a citizen of the State and oth-  
erwise qualified, is liable to serve as a juror,  
notwithstanding his holding a commission  
in the army.

most the new book available page  
TEXAS.

We perceive by a correspondence from  
Texas, in the first of this morning, that the  
admirable excitement created by the  
cause of the Mexican war, is now  
the eye of the nation. The war  
soldiers that the Mexicans were actually  
crossed the Rio Grande. The whole  
bar of the invading army is said to be  
500 to 15,000. The President has issued  
a draft, but it is supposed that more  
volunteers than is required for the  
service. All appear anxious to meet  
names for this campaign, and Mexico will  
decide to be taught a lesson this time  
will not readily forget. The last account  
the slumbering vengeance of disappointed  
people, and if I do not much mistake the  
character, will pay dearly for her treach-  
ery. We are simply provided with men  
and munitions of war, and have a heavy  
army much older and more experienced  
than the Mexicans.

It is well enough to be simply prepared  
for this invasion, because it is a calamity  
not to be lightly treated. Mexico has not  
all its differences with France—Spain  
has acknowledged the independence of Mex-  
ico—internal dissensions are in a course  
healed throughout that country, and a point  
of honor remains to be settled, in attempt-  
ing to reconquer Texas. A powerful  
army and unlighted nation, of all  
the most difficult to cope with. They  
are bold and disgraced without fearing  
or feeling it; they are driven back with im-  
mense loss and disaster, yet, when they  
cover heads, they return to the charge;  
they have not the policy and good sense  
of civilized powers, to make peace when war  
is unsuccessful. Mexico Texas will find  
Mexico a fresh-made customer, to use a  
homely phrase, who, when beaten to day,  
comes back to-morrow, to be again beaten.  
In this campaign, therefore, volunteers from  
all quarters of the country would appear to  
the Texas army, and a force as powerful  
and as resolved should take the field, or to  
sustain Mexico, who commands the invad-  
ing army, that Texas has lost its ground  
since the battle of San Jacinto. The Gov-  
ernment of this country, considering the  
existing causes of complaint against Mexico,  
cannot we think, look calmly on, and see  
this invasion of Texas, without its direct in-  
terference. We have a long and arduous  
struggle to adjust with Mexico.

LATEST FROM TEXAS, &c.

A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the  
13th, bringing dates from Galveston in the  
7th ultimo. The news is not very impor-  
tant, the papers generally being filled with  
local matters.

The Commodore are willing to obtain  
peace on nearly any terms. They have  
promised that all their chiefs should come  
to San Jacinto, bringing with them all their  
prisoners, by the 15th March.

J. W. Edwards, editor of the Houston  
Star, is dead.

Improvements are still going on at Gal-  
veston. A new wharf (McClellan's) has been  
completed, and a large number of buildings,  
such as stores, warehouses, &c., are rapidly  
going up. The 2d of March, the birth-  
day of Texas Independence, was cele-  
brated at Galveston in becoming style.  
A salute from six of the national vessels was  
fired; a public dinner and ball were also  
given in honor of the occasion. G. B. Is-  
tobach, formerly Secretary of Legation in  
Paris, and now in the service of the  
Government of Texas, has received the ap-  
pointment of Charge d'Affaires to France.  
E. F. Walcott is appointed Secretary of Legation.

The Treasury has stopped issuing, and  
will not in future issue any new promissory  
notes of the Republic; the amount of pre-  
sent in circulation being deemed sufficient to  
meet all necessary expenses of the Govern-  
ment. There appears to be little or no ap-  
prehension of an invasion by Mexico.

The most important news is contained in  
a letter from Col. Fisher, of the Texas ar-  
my, published in the New Orleans papers.  
The Colonel states that a convention was  
held at Laredo, (a town on the left bank of  
the Rio Grande,) which declared its in-  
dependence from Mexico, organized a provi-  
sional government for the "Republic of Rio  
Grande," and installed a general council.  
Jesse de Cardenas, a lawyer by profession,  
and lately political chief of the southern de-  
partment of Texas, was elected Presi-  
dent of the Republic; Gen. Antonio Canales  
was invested with the command in chief of  
the army. This new Government is calling  
for volunteers, and offers as bounty and pay the  
property of the Church and Convents, in-  
cluding their large landed estates. The  
Convention claim all the country formerly  
known as Tamaulipas, as far as the Rio  
Grande, and Coahuila as far as the Mexican  
(La Sierra Madre,) embracing New Leon,  
Zacatecas, Durango, Colima and New  
Mexico.

The First Gun from Illinois.—An ex-  
tract of a letter from Vandalia, says:—  
"There was an election held in this place  
to-day. The Whig ticket was elected by  
a majority of 42. Last fall the Van Bu-  
ren ticket was elected by a majority of 30  
votes. Total Whig gain 72 votes. The  
candidates were run on strictly party  
grounds."

A Gun from Dayton, (Ohio).—At the  
charter election held Saturday 11th ult. in  
Dayton, Ohio, the Whigs elected their  
candidates by an average majority of 200,  
or two to one.

The N. Y. Evening Post (L. F.) says:—  
"The town elections in Massachusetts show  
that we have rather less than gained in that  
State." True enough; but the Glads will  
not own it.

The Michigan Statesman says: "A lit-  
tle girl, about eight years old, daughter of  
a widow woman, residing about 6 miles from  
Lapeer, was frightened in such a manner,  
that she died in about two hours after her  
fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed  
himself in dried bear skin, and chased her  
as she was going to a neighboring house."







